



The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all Appointments, Orders and Notifications by Government, published in the *Java Government Gazette*, be considered as official, and duly attended to accordingly by the parties concerned.
J. DUPUY, Acting Secretary to Government. BATAVIA, May 1, 1814.

Den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur heeft goedgevonden, te bepalen, dat alle de van wegens het Gouvernement in de *Javasche Gouvernements Courant*, geplaatst wordende Aanstellingen, Orders en Bekendmakingen, als Officieel moeten worden aangemerkt en by ieder als zoodanig moeten worden erkend.
J. DUPUY, Waarnemend Secretaris van het Gouvernement. BATAVIA, den 1ste Mey 1814.

VOL. V]

BATAVIA, SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1816.

[NO. 218.]

Proclamation.

THE Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council having been pleased to rescind the Articles 105 and 106 of Regulation I. A. D. 1814, "For the better Administration of Justice in the Provincial Courts in Java," and to substitute other Articles in lieu thereof, it is hereby notified, that the said revised Articles have been published, and ordered to take effect in the several Resident's Courts on this Island from the date of their receipt at each place respectively,—and that no person may plead ignorance hereof; this Proclamation is ordered to be translated into the Dutch and Native Languages, and to be published and affixed at the usual places.

Given at Batavia by me, the Lieutenant Governor of Java and its dependencies, this 6th day of April, 1816.

JOHN FENDALL.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.
C. ASSEY, Sec. to Govt.

Proklamatie.

DE Heer Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade goedgevonden hebbende de Art. 105 "ter betere handhaving der Justitie in de Provinciale Gerechtshoven van Java" intrekken en dezelve door andere te vervangen, zoo wordt hiërnevens kennis gegeven, dat gemelde verbeterde Artikelen zyn algemeen gemaakt, en dat dezelve in de respectieve Provinciale Gerechtshoven van dit Eiland zullen in werking komen, van het oogenblik, dat dezelve op de onderscheidene plaatsen zullen ontfangen worden.

En op dat niemand hiervan onweetendheid zoude kunnen voorwenden, zal deeze Proklamatie in de Hollandsche en Inlandsche talen vertaald, en behoorlyk gepubliceerd en geaffigeerd worden zoo als gebruikelijk is.

Gegeven te Batavia, door my de Luitenant Gouverneur van Java en dies onderhoorigheden, op den zesden dag van April 1816.

JOHN FENDALL.

Ter ordonnantie van den Heer Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.
C. ASSEY, Sec. van 't Gouvernement.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that PRIVATE TENDERS will be received by the Secretary to the Commercial Committee on or before Saturday next, the 4th May, for the purchase of three large PROW-MAYANGS, built at Rembang, and now laying in the river of Batavia, where they may be seen on application to the Master Attendant.

The highest tender will be accepted, and the purchaser may receive the Vessels on payment of the amount, which must be made within one week from the day of sale, in failure whereof they will be re-sold at the risk of the original buyer.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

J. DUPUY,

Dep. Sec. to Government.

BATAVIA, April 24, 1816.

Bekendmaking.

HIERMEDE wordt bekend gemaakt, dat voor of op Zaterdag den 4de Mei aanstaande, byzondere aanbiedingen by den Secretaris van het Kommercieel Kommitte kunnen worden ingezonden tot den inkoop van drie groote PRAAUW MAYANGS te

Rembang gebouwd, en tans leggende in de Bataviasche Rivier, alwaar dezelve op verzoek aan den Equipage Meester kunnen bezigtigd worden. Het hoogste bod zal aangenomen worden, en de koper zal bizzit kunnen nemen by de betaling der kooppenningen, welke zal moeten plaats hebben binnen den tyd van een week na de dag der Verkoop. By gebreke van dien zullen de vaartuigen voor risico van den eersten koper ten tweeden male worden opgeveild.

Ter ordonnantie van den Heer Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

J. DU PUY,

Deputy Sec. van 't Govt.

BATAVIA den 24sten April 1816.

Vendu Advertissementen.

Door Vendumeesters zullen de volgende Venduties worden gehouden; als:

Op Maandag, den 29ste April 1816.

VOOR de Woning van J. Schreider, staande even buiten de Nieuwpoort Straat, van Bordeaux-wyn op vaten, Maderawyn en Conjak op bottels, Bier op bierbottels.

Op Dingsdag, den 30ste April 1816.

VOOR het Negotie-huis van J. van Reenen en Co. in de Nieuwpoort Straat, vide Gazette van den 20ste dez. No. 217.

Advertentie.

Op Donderdag, den 2de Mei 1816.

ZAL door den Sequester van den Hoozen Raad van Justitie te Batavia, ten overstaan van eene Commissie uit Welken: Hoogen Raad, Venduties worden gehouden voor deszelfs Kantoor op de Voorrey, van een parthy by wege van Executie achterhaalde, Goud en Zilverwerken, Wagen en Paarden, en het geen verder ten dien dage zal worden te voorschyn gebragt.

Advertentie.

WORDT bekend gemaakt, dat de geannonceerde verkoop van een stukje Land tegens Vrydag den 3de Mey 1816, ten Kantore van den Sequester van den Hoogen Raad van Justitie, geen voortgang zal hebben.

VRAGT EN PASSAGE

NAAR

MAURITIUS.

DE Brik *La Henriette*, gecommandeerd door Capitein DENOUES, zal tusschen den 25 en 30ste dezer maand April vertrekken naar *Mauritius*, iemand genegen zynde, van deze gelegenheid gebruik te maken, gelieve zich te vervoegen en Negotie-huize van den Heer ARNOLD, staande op de Groote Rivier.

Advertentie.

MIEVROUW MOORREES, bied ter verkoop uit de hand aan, dan wel ter huur, een Slaaf zynde aankomende Kok, met deszelfs Wyf zynde eene complete Inlandsche Kokin

Advertisement.

MESSRS. GROENWALD and Co. offer for Sale a quantity of American Flour, Pilot and Navy Bread, Dutch Gin in cases, Fruit in Brandy, and Salad Oil, &c. &c. &c.

Advertentie.

BY GROENEWALD en Co. is te bekoomen Americaansch Meel in vaten, Kajuyt en scheeps Beschuyt, Genever in halve kelders, Frugten op Witte Brandewyn, extra Slaa Oly, vers aangebragt en Premedanten in kisjes, &c. &c.

For Private Sale,

At No. 17, Great Malacca-street, FOR READY SILVER MONEY

Superior French Claret, in cases of two dozen, at Span. Dols. 8 p. doz.
Ditto Vin de Grave, in ditto, 8 ditto.
Madeira Wine, 8 ditto.
Cognac Brandy, 10 ditto.
Ditto Ditto, in half do. 6 each.
Ditto Ditto, in bottles, 5 pr. doz.
Hodgson's Pale Ale, in bottles 5 p. doz.
Salt Beef, per barrel, 30
Do. do. per lb. 12 Sts.
Salt Pork, per barrel, 40 Dols.
Do. do. per lb. 15 Sts.
Tagal Rice, per coyang, 35 Dols.
Tar, Pitch, and Turpentine, per barrel, 8
Spirits of Turpentine,
Manufactured Tobacco,
Perfumed Soap.

Batavia, April 27.

FINE LIGHT
French Claret,
WARRANTED EXCELLENT.

FOR Private Sale, at No. 17, Great Malacca-street, a Batch of real Bourdeaux long-cork

Claret la Fete.

admirably adapted for a warm climate, at the very low rate of 8 Spanish Dollars Silver per Dozen, Ready Money.

Advertentie.

DERIGEERENDE Leeden van de SOCIETEIT de HARMONIE, in de Buiten Nieuwpoortstraat, verzoeken alle zodanige Leeden de welke nog acterstalige Contributien van het gepasseerde Jaar 1815, schuldig zyn, zulx binnen den tyd van een Maand gerekend van dato dezelve willen voldoen, zullende die geenende welke hier aan in gebreken blyven, rechterlyk daar toe worden Aangemaand:—
Uit Naam van Diregerende Leeden,
J. L. WEYHENKE, Sec.
BATAVIA, den 24ste April 1816.

Advertentie.

ALL de geene welke iets te preten-deeren hebben van, dan wel verschuldigd zyn, aan den boedel van wylen de Heer *Magnus Clingberg*, worden verzocht daar van opgave te doen, aan den eersten Teekenaar binnen de tyd van een Maand gerekend van heeden.

Ook worden die geene waarvoor en by wie den overleedene zig als Borg geïnterponeerd, heeft verzocht om zig binnen veertien-dagen van andere Borgen te voorzien

T. COONING,
P. MEYER.

BATAVIA, den 25ste April 1816.

Bills on England,

TO be had at Messrs. RUTTER & Co. at four Months sight, at 5 Shillings and 4 Pence to the Dollar.

HEEDEN verlost zeer voorspoedig van een Jonge Zoon, de geliefde Huysvrouw van
B. P. SARTORIUS

WATERLOO.

COMMISSARISSEN OVER HET FONDS, TER ANMOEDIGING, VEREERING EN ONDERSTEUNING VAN DE GEWAPENDE DIENST DER NEDERLANDEN, hebben het genogen, als een vervolg van het in Kourant van den 6 dezer geannonceerde nader bekend te maaken de ondervolgen de edelmoedige

INTEEKENAAREN

ten behoeve van opgemelde Fonds, tot der 15ten April 1816.

TE BATAVIA,

		Ropyen 10
H. W. Muntinghe	.....	dito 7
P. v. H. Cappelhoff	.....	dito 500
J. W. D. de Jongh	.....	dito 70
van der Kaa	.....	dito
J. W. Borwater	.....	dito
J. Baerens	.....	dito
J. Burger	.....	dito
J. M. van Bensechem	.....	dito
H. Tielensius Kruythoff	.....	dito
A. Vincent	.....	dito
G. W. C. van Molman	.....	dito
B. W. Westerman	.....	dito
C. Eekhout	.....	dito
K. L. Haste	.....	dito
P. van Hoek	.....	dito
P. de Bruin Vermeer	.....	dito
J. Hooyman	.....	dito
L. B. Jansens Rees	.....	dito
C. Bennells de la Jaille	.....	dito
L. Miero	.....	dito
M. Meyer	.....	dito
J. C. Supper	.....	dito
A. A. Cassa	.....	dito
O. G. van der Keer	.....	dito
M. J. Piepers	.....	dito
G. W. A. de Rooek	.....	dito
J. Ekenholm	.....	dito
P. C. de Blot	.....	dito
H. Boekhoff	.....	dito
R. Coop a Groen	.....	dito
J. L. Heymerika	.....	dito
G. C. van Ryck	.....	dito
A. J. van der Touk	.....	dito
A. F. van den Berg	.....	dito
J. L. Weyhenke	.....	dito
B. Lippe	.....	dito
M. C. Martheze	.....	dito
W. A. Keuchenius, nader	.....	dito
J. C. M. Wasbeek Eekhout	.....	dito
J. Pollones	.....	dito
Weduwe Moorrees	.....	dito
Weduwe Barrett	.....	dito
Weduwe Filz	.....	dito
G. Drost	.....	dito
J. F. Taunay	.....	dito
W. Popkens	.....	dito
P. E. Neyland	.....	dito
J. de Jongh	.....	dito
A. Levie	.....	dito
H. J. van Velthooven	.....	dito
H. C. G.	.....	dito

Bills on England & Holland,

TO BE HAD,

ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

Enquire at the Gazette Office.

H. Horst	.....	Ropyen	40
Bonte	.....	dito	40
M. Gratiaen	.....	dito	25
T. Sasse	.....	Zilver	10
T. Watrig	.....	dito	10
H. de Wilt, zal zelve remitteeren	.....	
A. A. Vorst, idem	.....	

TE BANTAM.

J. L. de Waal,	.....	Zilver	Ropyen	70
J. F. du Bois,	.....	dito	dito	60
R. B. MacGregor,	.....	dito	dito	50
F. Zeldendyk,	.....	dito	dito	50
T. Bales Seady,	.....	dito	dito	40
R. Reynolds,	.....	dito	dito	30
J. Spanoghe,	.....	dito	dito	25
T. D. Coenraad,	.....	dito	dito	25
F. Julia,	.....	dito	dito	25
G. Nicolits,	.....	dito	dito	10
Flekenschild,	.....	dito	dito	10
Abraham,	.....	dito	dito	5

TE PACCALONGANG.

T. L. Vogel,	Zilver	Ropyen	50
M. R. Caspers	.....	dito	dito	40
T. Anthonyz	.....	dito	dito	16
Bach	.....	dito	dito	10
en nog eenige minderen te samen.	.....	dito	dito	36

Beloopende deeze inschryving ruim **Tien Duizend Guldens**: en met de Inteekeenaaren, vóór den 4de deezer, volgens opgemelde Kourant No. 215, te samen, de aanzienlyke Somme van ruim **VIERTIG DUZEND GULDENS**, Hollands Courant, ongereekend het geen alhier, en elders, nader nog zal worden ingeschreeven, waarvan in den tyd kennis zal worden gegeven.

De Intekenening lyst en, zullen nog tot den 8ste Mei, op de aangegeeven plaatsen blyven leggen: na welke tyd deeze Intekenening zal worden beschouwd te zyn geslooten.

BATAVIA, den 25sten April 1816.

N. ENGELHARD,
W. J. CRANSSEN,
L. Z. VEECKENS,
Commissarissen.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE JAVA GAZETTE.

SIR,

It is impossible to feel out of humour with your correspondent who signs himself *Philo-Colonus*, and were it not that there are many of his worthy countrymen, i. e. Batavian Colonists, who have 'peeped' into the same ill success 'beyond the literature of their own country,' i. e. the *Bataviana*, we are under no manner might be permitted chosen for his companions. The said Colonists were indeed accused of not keeping pace with the age in which they lived, but it remained for this writer to fix the precise limit of their backwardness, and to shew us that himself 'the brightest star in the constellation' is but peeping beyond the 17th Century. I expect soon to see some less enlightened Batavian, calling us disturbers of the world, because he has just read that our Henriks and Edwards waged wars for dominion in France, nay telling us that we are slaves and barbarians because our ancestors were once but little further advanced. The following extract from Hume's history of England, may perhaps appear to them satisfactory evidence on this head.

'The most numerous rank by far in the community seems to have been the Slaves or Villians, who were the property of their Lords, and were consequently incapable themselves of possessing any property.—The power of the master over his slaves was not unlimited among the Anglo-Saxons, it was among his Ancestors,—if a man put out his Slave's eye or teeth, the Slave recovered his liberty; if he killed him, he paid a fine to the King, provided the slave died within a day after the wound or blow, otherwise it passed unpunished.—The selling of themselves or children to slavery was continued by the Anglo-Saxons.'

There cannot be a doubt of the accuracy of this account by an eminent English historian, and I will appeal to your readers if it does not therefore contain more authentic proof that we are Slaves in Europe, than a querulous Frenchman's assertion that we are knaves in India. However, *Colonus's* appeal to the poet is most decisive, and indeed how we have escaped the 'foudre' and 'feux' of M. Boileau, is wonderful, especially as we have continued to applaud the conduct of our forefathers, and to glory in the 'funeste sacrifice' which the Muse so pathetically laments. After all—such an anathema came well enough from a Pensioner at the French Court in the 17th Century—but it sounds rather oddly when repeated by a *Republican* in the 19th!

To turn to the accusations which your Correspondent has thus retorted on us, I am not surprised that they should have irritated his colonial brethren—to call men cruel, tyrannical and ignorant, is to hold them up as objects of contempt and abhorrence; and were we to appear before the Grand Turk or the Dey of Algiers, and charge these Potentates in the same terms, I doubt not we would incur the full measure of their indignation, and risk our heads for uttering such monstrous truths. Yet their Majesties could assuredly disprove the assertion, as well as your Correspondent, by appealing to the fact, that virtue and wisdom did *once* preside in Constantinople and on the shores of Africa.

But surely it should be unnecessary to expose such arguments even to your colonial readers, or to demonstrate to them that the picture drawn by their *Philo*, of Dutch virtue and English perfidy in the East, is contradicted by the evidence of facts. If they have spent but half the time in observing the changes around them that *he* has employed in poring over worthless volumes, they must be convinced that his quotations prove nothing except his own ignorance and credulity—ignorance in supposing that the principles of British Government in India are such as he describes, and credulity in believing, on the faith of a French author of the last century, that our folly and rapacity can be equalled only by the wisdom and moderation of his own countrymen—but as he seems fond of extracts, I will continue to answer him in his own way.

In the first place as his curiosity has been raised, I will afford him a peep into Captain van Krusenstern's account of his voyage to Japan, and in doing so I must leave him at issue with the Russian on the nature of the following ceremonies said to have been observed at Nangasaki.

'The Director of the Dutch Factory, Myn Heer van D—, his Secretary, a Baron P—, and the two Captains of the Dutch ships, attended by some of the Banjos or inferior Magistrates of the Town, paid a visit to the Nadeshda; and as if these Japanese wished to exhibit to the Russians the state of degradation in which they held the Dutch, they kept the latter waiting a full hour alongside before they in an abrupt and insolent manner "*Mynheer Opperhoofd, compliment voor den opper Banjos*". The compliment which Mynheer Opperhoofd is thus called upon to pay to these petty Officers, who have a mere temporary commission from the Governor of Nangasaki, consists, of an inclination of the body so as to form a right angle, in which position he is to remain with extended arms until permitted to stand upright which is not until the lapse of several minutes; and this abject act of servility is not returned even with a nod from the Banjos. When called on to do homage to the Emperor of Japan, the representative of the Dutch falls on his knees and touches the ground with his forehead several times; this ceremony being performed, himself and his suite are then paraded through the streets of the Capital, to the houses of twelve or fourteen of the principal Officers of the Court, for the purpose of being exhibited to their women and children.'

Now, if this is a correct picture of the servilities to which Europeans must submit to enjoy the privilege of a paltry traffick with Japan, I must rejoice that 'such bows and grimaces' were *not* made 'in the name of a British Government,' a degradation for which no pecuniary gain could ever have compensated. As the case stands, we have but little prospect of penetrating the veil in which the history of that ill-fated country is still shrouded. The establishments of the Portuguese gave early promise of an extended intercourse with Europeans, an intercourse which must have led to its elevation and improvement, but for the sudden explosion which broke it off and caused the extermination of Christianity, at that time rapidly spreading over the Empire. I will not attempt to decide on the accusations which the Portuguese and Dutch have retorted on each other, nor enquire why a people who formerly frequented these and other countries, are now bound up within their own shores and in dread of every stranger that approaches them; this much is certain, that the Dutch are indebted to their establishment in Japan to an Englishman, whose influence obtained them the indulgence of erecting a factory at Ferando, and whose successful efforts to obtain the

like privilege for his countrymen, were almost immediately followed by the persecution of the Christians, and the separation of Japan from all honorable and beneficial connection with the civilized world.

The next extract, Mr. Editor, with which I will trouble you is one intended to exhibit the actual condition of Bengal, contrasted with the statement of the French author quoted by your correspondent.

'We have often taken occasion to call the attention of our readers to that great act of public beneficence and moderation,—the establishment of a permanent settlement of the Revenues in the territories subject to the Bengal Presidency by the late Marquis Cornwallis. The encouragement afforded to agriculture by thus limiting the demands of the sovereign might be expected to produce the happiest effects on the general prosperity; and these effects exhibited themselves even more rapidly than those who were employed to carry the measure into execution permitted themselves to hope. Ten years after the permanent settlement had been completed, the Marquis Wellesley circulated queries to the Gentlemen in charge of districts, respecting the effects of that measure. The official returns abundantly demonstrated its wisdom, in a general extension of agriculture, a great improvement in the circumstances of the landholders, and a remarkable diminution in the quantity of lands periodically put up to sale for arrears of Revenue—decisive proofs of the increasing prosperity of Bengal and Behar.'

It matters little, what jealous mercantile adventurers may have attributed to each other before national establishments grew into dominion, and though I am far from crediting the intrigues imputed to my countrymen, it is sufficient for my purpose to shew that in acquiring an Empire in the East, the spirit and character of the country has been preserved: every man of sense must at this day acknowledge that British India stands no less a monument of our grandeur than an example of that moderation and virtue on which alone such a fabric could have been erected.

The foregoing quotations, Mr. Editor, might be sufficient were my object only to exhibit the magnificence of your Correspondent with these charming Islands and their amiable inhabitants, give me an interest in them superior to all national consideration, and prompt me, on occasion of our approaching separation, to impart a lesson to their future Guardians in the spirit of truth, sincerity and disinterestedness; the following sentiments of a modern and celebrated frenchman are suited to my purpose, and being as justly conceived as they are beautifully expressed, I would not impair their force by attempting a translation.

'C'est donc sur la connaissance anticipée des interests reciproques, fortifiés par ce lien si puissant d'origine egale, que l'établissement doit étre formé, et sur la force de cet interest qu'il faut compter pour en recueillir les avantages. *A une grande distance tout autre rapport devient avec le temps illusoire ou est plus dispendieux que productif; ainsi, point de domination, point de monopole; toujours la force qui protege, jamais celle qui s'empare, justice, bienveillance; voila les vrais calculs pour les états comme pour les individus; voila la source d'une prosperité reciproque. L'expérience et le raisonnement s'unissent enfin pour repousser des doctrines pusillanimes qui supposent une perte partout, où il s'est fait un gain; les principes vrais du commerce sont l'opposé de ces préjugés; ils promettent à tous les peuples des avantages mutuels, et ils les invitent à s'enrichir tous à la fois par l'échange de leurs productions, par des communications libres et amicales, et par les arts utiles de la paix.'*

If such enlightened sentiments become the creed of the ruling authorities, let them be assured that England will rejoice in their growing prosperity, and hail with delight their recognition of a principle on which her own grandeur has been built; the broad path is opened to them; the corrupt influence which once held these countries in chains is now broken and debased; scarce a remnant remains even of the tinsel splendor by which it formerly was distinguished; then let these follies, unworthy of a philosophic age, be for ever abandoned, and let Hollanders, in the modest attire and with the manly deportment of their ancestors, meet the

people of these countries with confidence—let a knowledge of their languages, institutions and manners, be the only passport to preferment, and the result cannot fail to realize all their expectations, and to disappoint the ignorant and mercenary crew who still hope to delude them—let them finally remember that England has not rejected the services of the greater part of these colonists, without a thorough sense of their unworthiness, and of their unfitness to appreciate the principles which she professes and would recommend for universal adoption.

ANGLICANUS.

Aan den Heer uitgeve van de

BATAVIASCHE COURANT.

MYN HEER!

Met het grootste vergenoegen ontwaarde ik, by het lezen van uwe Courant, van den 20sten j. l. eenige dichtregelen, van uwen Lezer *Anonimus*—daar het my meden tot groot genoegen zal verstrekken, een klyne plaats in uw geëerd Weekblad; te mogen zien ingruind, verzeed zig den tekenenden, de ondevolgende dichtregelen uw toeteezenden.

BATAVIA
den 23 April

OPPRESSUS:

1816.

Zou dit bataafsche hart, niet gloeyen
Geen lofzang, van myn lippen vloeyen,
Daar Bonapart, bedekt met schand
Geplaat op St. Helena strand.
Dan was dit hart, tot ys gevorooren
Dan moest geen vonk, van kunstdrift glooren,
Neen met 's lands vryheid schept zy lugt.
Zy ziet het vaderland behouden.
In hun, die 't als verdelgt, beschouwen
Geveeld, gevangen, of gevlugt,

Verheven aandrif, niets voor zielen
Die in het stof der baatzugt knielen
Voor al, wat groot en goed is koel,
Verheven aandrif, grootsch gevoel,
Voor 't heil der burger maatschappij.
Dat zieh myn hart aan uw, steeds wye
Die van myn tedre kindsheid af,
'Oranje in myn geest ontgloeit
In kragten met myn jaaren groeide
Verzel my tot in 't duister graf,

Dat niets uw kragt, uw vuur beperke
Uw vuur, uw kragt, myn zaagdrift sterke
Dees blyden stond, dit heilig uur,
Ja! 'k voel uw kragt, uw godlyk vuur.
Myn vaderlandschen boezem dringen,
's Lands nood, 's lands redding op te zingen
Dat duizend helden doet beswyken
Langs heeken bloeds, langs bergen lyken
Wierd Waterloo, ons zegepraal,

O Mogt zy uwer waardig zingen
Verheven, groote stervelingen
Die met de wapens in de vuist,
Hebt Bonaparte's rot, vergruisd
Die met besoldigde barbaaren
's Lands vryheid in den schild gevaard
Zich vleyden met de zegeskroon
Maar ach! myn snaar, hoe stout gespannen
Is voor die groote, fiere mannen
Gestemd op een te lagen toon.

Voor u rechtschapen palenuren
Vleelt zich, wel 't hart in liefde ontvuren
Ien dankbre tranen breekt de oogen uit
Maar door een kunstloos maatgeleid,
Uw trouw, naar waarde, te verheffen
Uw deugden, naar den eisch, te treffen
In een eenvoud'g zegelied,
Neen ed'len helden, in dat pogen
Beschaande de uitkomst, myn vermogen
Men maalt de zon, met houtskool niet,

Partyschap, onder mede broederen
Pest der verhevenste gemoed'ren
Zwyg heden; stoor myn zangen niet
'K wyd aan het vaderland, myn lied
Aan elken eerer van Oranje
Verend thans met het Groot Brittanje
Elk die oprecht, de heerschzucht vloekt
Hoe ze ook vermoed, getyfeld worde
Elk' vried van vryheid, deugd, en orde
Die 't heil des volks, vóór 't zyne zoekt

Shipping Intelligence.

BATAVIA.

ARRIVALS] April 19—H. C. ship Fairlie, Capt. T. E. Ward, from Bengal 1st March,—passengers, Major Forstean, Major Campbell, Major Broughton, Dr. Brown, Mr. Miles, Mrs. Broughton, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Douglas, Miss Douglas, Master Brown, Miss Brown, and Detachment of the H. C. E. Regt.
Same day—Brig Helena Jacoba, G. Materos, from Samarang 15th April,—passenger, Mrs. Kruitthoff.
20—Ship Albinia, R. Wetherall, from London 22d Nov. and the Cape of Good Hope 22d of Feb.—passengers, Mr. Robt. Sinclair, Mr. James London, Mr. Henry James, from London.—Capt. S. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Kruseman, from the Cape of Good Hope.
Same day—American ship Juno, S. Williams, from Boston 29th December.
Ditto—American ship Sea Lion, A. Hewet, from ditto 22d October.
21—Malay brig Sophia, Ibrahim, from Grisse 6th April.
22—Brig Susana Barbera, S. E. Badendyk, from Chiribon 15th April.
23—H. C. C. Thetis, Lieutenant R. Reynold, from a Cruise.
25—Ship Mandarin, W. Deller, from Bencoolen 5th April,—passenger, Mr. Thornton, Assistant Surgeon.

DEPARTURES.] April 20.—Ship Governor Raffles, John Taylor, for Samarang.
21—Malay brig Hydroos, Ahmat, for Grisee.
23—Ship Lloyds, P. McPherson, for London,—passengers, Mrs. Binning and Mrs. Colt.
Same day—H. C. C. Teignmouth, Capt. Walker, for Macassar,—passenger, Mr. Boggie, for Samarang.
24—Brig Johano, A. Abera, for Paccalongan.
Same day—Schooner Dorothea, J. White, for Tagal.

MARRIED.]—On Saturday the 13th instant, by the Revd. Professor Ross, David Macdonald, Esq. Collector of Customs at Batavia, to Louisa, fourth daughter of Capt. Thomas Maughan.

DEATH.]—On Sunday last, Mr. M. Clingberg, aged 73.

Additional Subscribers to the JAVA BE-NEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor,
Mrs. Fendall,
Miss Fendalls,
Mr. Abraham,
Lieut. Ruddell,
Mr. Britske,
Major Dilton,
Lieut. O. Phillips,
Lieut. E. Taylor,
Mr. W. Ivatts.

Government Gazette.

BATAVIA,

SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1816.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Fetmenger, to be Secretary to the Native Orphan Chamber.
Lieut. Pringle, to be Post Master at Weltevreden.
Mr. Lynis, to be Member of the Native Orphan Chamber, Batavia.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

BATAVIA, 18th April, 1816.

Captain S. Shaw, of the Bengal Artillery, having returned from a voyage to sea for the benefit of his health, he will resume the duties of his situation as Commissary of Stores.

Lieut. A. Cameron, who was appointed to the provisional charge of the Ordnance Department at Weltevreden, and Mr. Conductor Gore, to that of the Eastern Division, on the departure of Captain Shaw, will return to the duties of their former situations.

C. METHVEN,
Assist. Secretary to Government.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

BATAVIA, 26th April, 1816.

The following extract of a General Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, received from the Supreme Government, is re-published for general information.

Extract from a General Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, in the Military Department, under date the 16th June, 1815.

16 & 17. The Pass-money of Conductors of Ordnance proceeding to England on Sick Certificate, fixed at 1500 Rupees, subject to Court's approbation.

134. Having revised our Orders on the subject of the rates of Pass-money to be allowed to Subaltern Officers returning to England, at the expence of the Company, we have resolved that not more than One Thousand Rupees be allowed for the Pass-money to England of any

Lieutenant,
Ensign,
Assistant Surgeon,
Cadet,
Quarter-master of Dragoons, or
Conductor of Ordnance, returning to England on sick certificate, or by order of Government, at the Company's expence.

135. We desire your strict attention to these regulations hereafter, and that you will send a copy of them to the other Presidencies, for their information and guidance.

(A true Extract)
(Signed) C. W. GARDINER,
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

(A true Copy) C. METHVEN,
Asst. Sec. to Govt.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that

the following General Order of the Supreme Government be published for general information and guidance.

General Orders by His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, 23d FEBRUARY, 1816.

His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, adverting to existing circumstances, as referable to the General Orders published by Government on the 2d instant, for reducing the allowance of Sonat Rupees 50 per mensem to Officers commanding Troops and Companies, for the repairs of arms and accoutrements, to the sum of Sonat Rupees 26 per mensem, &c. is pleased to suspend the operation of the Instructions of the Honorable the Court of Directors, under date the 16th of June 1815, on which the reduction above mentioned was founded, until further orders.

(Signed) C. W. GARDINER,
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

(A true Copy) C. METHVEN,
Asst. Sec. to Govt.

The General Order of the Officer Commanding the Forces, under date the 24th instant, appointing Lieut.-Colonel Forster, to command the Troops stationed at Tagal and Cheribon, is confirmed.

Mr. Surgeon Brown, of the H. C. Eur. Regt. having arrived in Java, the Medical Reports will be collected by him, instead of Mr. Assist. Surgeon Jacob, until the arrival of a Superintending Surgeon.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. METHVEN,
Assistant Sec. to Govt.

On Tuesday last, accounts reached Town of the arrival of H. N. Majesty's ship L'Amiral Everetze at Anjier, bearing the Flag of Rear-Admiral Buyskes, and having on board His Excellency Mr. Elout, Commissioner from the Government of the Netherlands.

Yesterday afternoon H. N. M. ship anchored in the roads, and this morning the Commissioners are expected to land under the usual Salutes and Honors.

The principal Inhabitants have been invited to a breakfast at the Government House on the occasion.

BENGAL.

Bengal Govt. Gazette, Feb. 15, 1816.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, Feb. 2, 1816.

The Governor General in Council has had occasion repeatedly to notice in terms of the highest commendation, the very exemplary conduct of the Officers of the Commissariat Department, and the satisfactory and economical results of their zeal, industry, good management, and exertions; qualities which have not failed to call forth the strongest expressions of approbation and applause from the Honorable the Court of Directors.

But those merited encomiums were bestowed on the Commissariat, with reference to its operations either in time of tranquillity or of inconsiderable warfare; seasons not favorable to the display of the vast resources of the Department, and of the more active energies of its Officers, which could alone be thoroughly developed in the arduous and trying scenes of an extensive campaign.

The period has at length arrived in which the powers of the Commissariat have been put to the severest trial; the result has exceeded the most sanguine expectations of His Excellency the Commander in Chief and of the Government, and his Lordship in Council has now no hesitation in pronouncing the Commissariat Department to be equally efficient in all its branches in time of war, as it has proved itself to be in time of peace.

Unlike former campaigns in India, the late contest was not in the open plains, where the movements of troops were unimpeded by local difficulties, and where every article of supply or equipment could be transported with promptitude and facility. On the contrary, the British forces had to penetrate a mountainous Country, singularly difficult of access, and easy of defence; in most places not affording a passage to wheeled carriages, and not unfrequently impracticable for loaded cattle.—But it was not against local obstacles alone that the Commissariat had to contend; the climate of those hilly regions presented

further difficulties to be provided against, and surmounted by corresponding preparation and precaution.

The result of the exertions of the Commissariat, during the last campaign, has left to His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council nothing to be expected or even to be desired, which could add to the efficiency or reputation of the Department; while the unprecedented economy with which supplies of every description were procured and transported, notwithstanding the difficulties and obstacles opposed to their transit, reflects unbounded credit on the Officers of the Department.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Weguelin, Commissary General, and to Major Lumsdaine, Deputy Commissary General, the warmest acknowledgments of the Government are eminently due, for the wisdom, zeal and unremitting attention, with which they have so successfully discharged the duties of their high and important situations, under circumstances peculiarly trying. His Lordship in Council has also very great satisfaction in noticing the names of the following Officers, whose good conduct, assiduity, and meritorious exertions during the last Campaign, entitle them to the approbation and confidence of the Government, viz.

Lieut.-Col. Stevenson,	} Assistants Commissary General
Captain Cunliffe,	
Lieut. Bannerman,	} Sub-Assistants Commissary General.
Lieut. Bruce,	
Captain Raper,	} Officiating Sub-Assistants Commissary General.
Mr. Rutherford,	
Lieut. Taylor,	
Lieut. Young, and,	
Lieut. Sneyd,	

The Governor General in Council conveys to the other Officers of the Commissariat Department who were either employed on detached duties, or otherwise engaged in furthering the general objects of the service, the expression of his thanks, for their diligent attention, which has in no inconsiderable degree tended to promote the general efficiency of the Department, and the successful termination of the late campaign.

C. W. GARDINER,
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 13.

The following is extracted from the Notes to M. Lafont D'Aussonne's Poesies Fugitive concerning the *King of Rome*—but we do not vouch for the correctness of the assertion.

It is known at Rome, as well as at Paris, that this enigmatical infant does not at all belong to the House of Austria, and that he is nothing else than a suppositious child.

The delivery of Maria Louisa, in spite of the most delicate precautions, was extremely difficult; and there was a moment when the Princess was supposed to be lost. With the permission of her august spouse, they made use of instruments, and this skillful operation effected her delivery. The mother was saved, but the little girl which she brought into the world was dead before its birth; its body was entirely mutilated, and a valet de chambre was ordered to bury it with the most profound secrecy. However the Emperor and King wanted a son at all events. As he is naturally sufficiently resolute, he had taken measures before-hand, and Cambaceres, the virtuous prop of his dynasty, changed for him the girl into a boy. It was kept in reserve in an adjoining closet, and when the Princess had a little come to herself, they told her with confidence—*Here is the fine Prince whom you have given to us.* This Prince was entirely innocent of all that Maria Louisa had suffered; she, however, reproached him with tenderness, and embraced him for the first time. The King of Rome was, on the day of his birth, more than a fortnight old; every body cried out at the size of his head and chest; but it was generally agreed, that a Prince, who was born a King, ought to be sufficiently strong to support his crown.

A secret of this importance could not remain long a secret, specially in a Court where the Master was feared by all, without being esteemed by any. After the fall of Bonaparte, the confidants separated, domestics talked, and the Surgeon Dubois was solemnly questioned. Pressed by a thousand objections, and by his conscience, he confessed that he had not delivered Maria Louisa, and that after having waited some hours in an anti-chamber, he had merely signed the *proces verbal, pro forma.* It was Madame La Chapelle who attended the Austrian Princess on this occasion; she is at the head of the hos-

pital called La Maternite; she has declared to several persons that she believed that she saw a dead child brought into the world, mutilated either by its sufferings, or by instruments.

M. Dubois was largely rewarded for his trouble, or for his amiable conscience. He was made Baron of the Empire, blue ribbon, red ribbon, and was entreated to accept a pension of 30,000 livres.

The fair nurse De Montrouge immediately penetrated into this cunning adventure; and as she is frank and plain, she could not help smiling when they spoke to her of *Napoleon the Second.* Her nurse-child appeared to her immense at the first interview. *He sees clearly* she said *and so do I.*

CALCUTTA, FEB. 17.

Letters have been just received in town from Camp, dated the 9th instant which mention that Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, K. C. B. with the division of the army under his command, had marched as far as within 18 or 20 miles of Katamanda without meeting with the least opposition or sustaining any loss.

We learn with much pleasure, that the meritorious conduct of Captain Falconer of the ship *Ganges*, in saving that vessel from fire when at anchor at Ceylon, has not escaped the notice nor munificence of the Mercantile body of this metropolis; as at a meeting of the Under-writers, held yesterday at the Town Hall, to take into consideration the recent truly alarming circumstance of the destruction of the Ships of this Port by fire, it was resolved, that in consequence of the manly, bold and judicious exertions of Captain Falconer, in preventing the loss of the ship *Ganges* by fire in Colombo roads, he be presented with a service of plate of the value of 1000 guineas on his arrival in London, and that measures be adopted for carrying this resolution early into effect. The Meeting did not come to any definite resolution on the subject of the destruction of Vessels by fire, but it was suggested, that no Ships should be insured hereafter under a certain premium. It is also projected that a Register Office be established at Calcutta, for the purpose of furnishing Lascars, to the Ships of this port; and that no Policies be granted to vessels not supplied with native seamen by the Office. We are happy to perceive these arrangements are under consideration, and have no doubt but that they will be attended with very beneficial results to the Mercantile part of the community in particular, and to society at large.

EUROPE.

LONDON, NOV. 23.

The arrival of Mr. Planta, Private Secretary to Lord Castlereagh, was officially announced this morning, in the following letter to the Lord Mayor:—

“Downing-street, Nov. 23.

“My Lord—It gives me great satisfaction to have the honour of informing your Lordship, that Mr. Planta has just arrived with the Treaties, signed at Paris on the 20th instant, between the Allied Powers and his Most Christian Majesty, by which the blessings of Peace are restored to Europe, and I beg to congratulate your Lordship on the happy termination of War. I have the honour to be,

Your Lordship's

“Most obedient humble Servant,
“BATHURST.”

“To the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of London.”

At half past eleven o'clock the Park and Tower guns were fired in honour of the occasion, and an *Extraordinary Gazette* will be published in the evening. We understand, however, that it will not contain any details, but will be merely a copy of the letter sent to the Lord Mayor. The Treaties, we understand, are four in number, dedicated to four distinct objects. One is simply a Treaty of Peace, on which the others depend. The second is a Convention for the subsistence of troops, the occupation of fortresses, and the like; the third arranges the mode of raising and paying the contributions; and the last in order, as well as that which we apprehend, was found the most difficult to be settled, provides for the terms of payment to the foreign, and particularly the British creditor.

The signature of the Treaty appears to have been fixed as the moment for giving

care of Paris to the French troops alone. It also appears to have been the cause of (topping the embarkation of the troops which were on their way to the Continent. An order was received yesterday at Dover, to stop the sailing of the *Britannia* transport, on board of which a detachment of the 15th Hussars had embarked for Ostend. Other troops, which were preparing to embark at Ramsgate, for the same destination, have been detained by a similar order.

A Morning Paper, alluding to the *projet* of a law for a qualified amnesty, which was copied yesterday from a Paris Journal, says, "the exceptions are such as the absolute safety of France demands. They will not be very numerous, but by striking at once the most guilty, and the most powerful among the conspirators, they will tranquilize the minds of the great number who were involved in criminality by the former."

Private letters state, that it was originally proposed in the Chamber of Deputies in a Secret Committee—

1. To condemn to death all the persons who had voted for the death of Louis XVI.

2. To transport all those who had accepted places under the Usurpation; and

3. To banish from France all who had taken the oath to the Constitution of May last.

This proposition, if carried into effect, it is supposed, would have embraced *one million five hundred thousand victims*; but, as amended and softened down into the present project now under consideration, this number is presumed to be reduced to *one million of victims*. This measure is hailed with rapture by a certain class of vigorous politicians in this country.—They speak only of retribution and punishment, though the angry and scurrilous tone of their writings forcibly proves, that they entertain the strongest doubts of the practicability of the scheme, which they, nevertheless, urge with so much vehemence. Should we take history as our guide, particularly that part which embraces the momentous events of the last century, we should plainly discover that the employment of moderate, even conciliatory policy, is the safest and the most humane experiment, which can be applied by the Statesmen of our time. In the first place, it offers great chances of reconciling the vanquished to the vicissitudes they have sustained; and, in the next, it would prevent those sanguinary scenes which must ensue, were a system of exact retaliation to be pursued. At what point should the knife of the executioner cease to be employed? Who could exactly fix the number of victims? Would a thousand heads, or ten thousand, answer the purpose of vindictive justice, and contribute by their fall to consolidate the new order of things in France?—Would this million of victims, transported to a foreign country, leave none equally criminal behind? If all the men in France who opposed the restoration of the Bourbons, and remain at this moment attached to Bonaparte in their hearts, deserve transportation, the proscription list must be extended—and if it be not extended, it is unfair, partial, and unjust. The Allies have given a practical lesson to the King of France, and have not punished a single individual for political opinions or conduct, though many persons in Germany and the Netherlands co-operated zealously with the French during the course of their conquests.—The King of the Netherlands is a splendid example of this liberal and enlightened policy. It is notorious that a Nobleman at Brussels had a sumptuous supper prepared for Bonaparte on the night of the battle of Waterloo. It is also well known, that several other wealthy citizens of that place had similar entertainments prepared for the French Generals, and that a list of these men was put into the hands of the King; and yet we have never heard that they suffered for their conduct.—The Allies have even granted an asylum to several obnoxious Frenchmen; and we have not discovered that the security, or even momentary quiet of their States has been compromised in consequence. Not a single victim has been fixed upon in Hanover; and it has not been insinuated that the authority of the Sovereign has suffered, in respect of attachment, on account of this sweeping act of clemency. Until the Bourbons of France, Spain, and Naples adopt the same tolerant policy, their thrones will rest upon the shell of a volcano; and the number of victims that may fall in the interval, will only render the explosion more certain and terrible.—But the influence of the Allies, we trust, will be exerted with the Government of France to avert this danger. With the military guardianship of France during the period stipulated by the Treaty, they have a right to interfere in every measure that may compromise its safety and tranquillity, and with them the safety of their own troops;

and surely they cannot consistently lend their aid to support a vindictive and impolitic system, condemned by their own practice and example.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS, NOV. 22.

Ere you receive this you will have heard of the signing of the *Conventional Treaty of Peace* between France and the Allied Powers. This happy event took place on Monday, and the Duke of Richelieu will communicate it to the Chamber of Peers this morning, who were especially convoked to assemble at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of receiving the official communication of the Treaty. It appears the Articles are very long and very numerous, as the reading of them last night in a private circle of the King's, at the Thuilleries, occupied nearly two hours. I am told his Majesty manifested great chagrin (nay, even shed tears) at the conditions. It is said to have produced a similar effect on the Prince of Condé. It must be acknowledged, however, that the *Allied Powers* have done no more than their duty in making such a Treaty as shall secure the tranquillity of Europe, and put an effectual barrier to any further ambitious projects on the part of France. It cannot be denied that the partisans of Bonaparte and his system are still numerous, and that they possess great influence and power from the many places which they occupy under the present Government. That able and consummate diplomatist Lord Castlereagh, convinced of this fact, has no doubt, found it necessary to exact such terms as may tend to secure our future repose and tranquillity.

I could not recollect yesterday the name of the fourth officer whom I had mentioned to have been arrested, but I find now it was General Ornano, a more furious Jacobin and determined Buonapartist never existed. The four Generals are confined in the Abbaye, in four separate cells.

The papers of this day will inform you of the state of things relative to Ney and his trial, and by which you will perceive that the Peers are determined to act with energy and promptitude.

The attempts of Ney and his Advocate to procrastinate and create delay in the proceedings, will, I have no doubt, prove abortive. This perfidious traitor, whom the tyrant flattered with the appellation of "le brave des braves," is under the greatest apprehension of being poisoned, and will not eat of any dish which has not been first tasted by his cook in his presence. This Marshal has been so long the base and servile agent of Bonaparte, whom, he well knew, often had recourse to poison, and the poignard, to obtain his vile ends, that he cannot persuade himself but the present Government would employ the same measures.

I understand that Madame Ney has complained bitterly of the great reserve of our Ambassador here, Sir Charles Stuart, when she presented to him the letter addressed to his Excellency by her husband. This Gentleman, so long known for his diplomatic talents, and for his extensive knowledge of men and things, knew well the character of the French Revolutionists, and how little restrained they were by any motives of delicacy, and consequently that it was necessary he should conduct himself with all that prudence and reserve becoming his situation.

ASSIZE COURT OF PARIS.—SITTING OF TUESDAY, NOV. 24.

CONCLUSION OF THE TRIAL OF M. THE COUNT LAVALETTE.

The Sitting resumed at half past two o'clock. M. the Baron Pasquier, the first witness for the defendant, was introduced. He justified M. de Count Lavalette against the charge of having held intelligence with Bonaparte, and declared, that he considered him a stranger to the return of the Usurper.

Witnesses employed in the Post Office proved that M de Lavalette had protected them, notwithstanding their refusal to sign Bonaparte's Constitution, &c.; and that he issued a circular, stating that no person should be disturbed for his opinion.

The Advocate General summed up the evidence. M. de Lavalette then rose, and in a firm tone stated that though he felt a repugnance in speaking of himself, he thought it his duty then to give an account of his life. He then proceeded to recapitulate the facts of his Military career since 1789. His having served under Custine in 1795. Afterwards in the army of Italy. He was appointed Bonaparte's aide-de-camp, to him he was indebted for the hand of Mademoiselle Beauharnois, the niece of the Empress Josephine.

After M. Tripiier had spoken for the accused, the Court adjourned, and met again at half-past six.

The President concluded a very able summing up in these words, "You will judge whether the facts

or *Complicité* (of being an accomplice) on the day preceding the consummation of the conspiracy, induce a belief that there had been criminal practices anterior to this. You will also judge whether it is true that a *complicité* (an act of participation) which took effect only on the last day of crime, is in fact a participation."

The President then put the questions to the Jury. Mr. Tripiier objected to the form of the questions, but the Court decided that they had been properly put.

At eight o'clock, the accused was taken out of the Hall of Audience, and the Jury retired to the Chamber of Deliberation.

The audience waited with calmness the decision which was to fix the fate of the accused. Near four hours elapsed, and M. de Villafosse, Foreman of the Jury, pronounced the following verdict:—

"On my honour and my conscience, before God and man, the verdict is Yes, the accused is guilty of the crime, with all the circumstances included in the questions put to us."

At this awful moment, M. Lavalette displayed the same firmness he had evinced in the course of the trial. When he was brought back to the Hall of Audience to hear the decision of the Jury, he had removed all his decorations.

The Public Accuser required the application of the 86th, 87th 59th, and 60th Articles of the Penal Code; and the Court, after a deliberation in the Council Chamber, pronounced the punishment of death upon M. le Comte de Lavalette, announcing to him that he was allowed three days for his appeal.

We remarked that at the moment the Court retired to the Council Chamber to deliberate on the application of the law, M. Lavalette turned to his Counsel, and said, "give me your hand."

When sentence was pronounced, he bade adieu to his advocate.—"I shall see you again," said M. Tripiier, a man well worthy of exercising a profession which owes council and consolation to the unfortunate. "What do you wish, my friend," observed M. Lavalette. "It is a cannon shot,"—Farewell, Gentlemen of the Peers," (he added) waving his hand to the Administrators and officers who had appeared as witnesses on the trial. It was past midnight when the sitting terminated.

It is said that M. de Lavalette intends this day (the 31) to appeal against the sentence of the Court d'Assize.

CHAMBER OF PEERS, NOV. 21.

TRIAL OF MARSHAL NEY.

At half past ten, and before the Peers had met, Messieurs Berrier and Dupin, the Marshal's defenders, took their seat at a table placed in the angle formed by the bureau, and one of the extremities of the seats of the Peers. There was distributed among the strangers who were there assembled, a printed paper signed Dupin and Berrier, and entitled, *Question préjudicielle dans l'affaire du Marechal Ney.*

Some minutes after the Chancellor entered followed by the Peers. The sitting was then opened.

The Chancellor, as President of the Chamber, spoke as follows:—

Monsieur the Marshal Ney, accused of high treason against the King, and against the State, is about to make his appearance. I have to remind the public, that witness now for the first time of a trial so solemn, it is its duty not to show any mark of approbation or disapprobation. I order the Military Commandant to arrest instantly any person who shall deviate from that respect which is due to this Assembly, or from that attention which misfortune claims. Let the witnesses be called in; the accused will afterwards be introduced.

The witnesses then came in, and with them the Commissaries of the King, among whom were their Excellencies the Keeper of the Seals, the Minister of Marine, and M. Bellet, Attorney General at the Royal Court of Paris. They took their places on the seats under the bureau of the President.

At eleven o'clock precisely, the accused entered, and took his seat between his counsel; he was dressed in a blue frock coat, with two General's epaulettes, the Badge of the Legion of Honour, and the little ribbon of the Order of St. Louis, or of the Legion of Honour.

The Secretary, Keeper of the Archives, performing the functions of Register, then called over the names of the Peers, after which the Chancellor then asked the accused his names, titles, &c.

Answer—Michael Ney, born at Sarre-louis, in 1769, Marshal, Peer of France, Duke of Elchingen, Prince of the Moskwa, Chevalier of St. Louis, Great Eagle of the Legion of Honour, Commander of the Order of Christ.

The Chancellor then said—I warn the Counsel for the accused, that they ought not to allow themselves to say any thing contrary to their conscience, contrary to decency, or contrary truth. Secretary, read the two ordinances of the King, and the act of accusation.

The Secretary then read the two ordinances, and the act of accusation.

ACT OF ACCUSATION AGAINST MARSHAL NEY, DUKE OF ELCHINGEN, PRINCE OF THE MOSKWA, EX-PEER OF FRANCE.

The Commissioners of the King, charged by the ordinances of his Majesty of the 11th and 12th, of this month, to bring forward and prosecute before the Chamber of Peers, the accusation of high treason, and an attempt against the safety of the State, against Marshal Ney,

Declare, that from the documents before them, and from the information that has been communicated to them, in consequence of the ordinance of the 15th of this month, delivered

by Baron Seguier, Peer of France, Counsellor of State, First President of the Royal Court of Paris, Commissary appointed by the Chancellor, the President of the Chamber, the following facts are the result.

On being informed of the debarkation effected at Cannes, the 1st of March last, by Bonaparte, at the head of a band of brigands of many nations, it appears that Marshal Soult, then Minister of War, sent by one of his Aid-de-camps to Marshal Ney, who was then at his estate at Coudreaux, near Chateaudun, an order to repair to his Government of Besancon, where he would receive instructions.

Marshal Ney arrived at Paris on the 6th or 7th, (for it is uncertain on which day, and besides the circumstance is of little importance), instead of going directly to his government.

The reason that he assigned for this was, that he had not his uniform. This reason is plausible.

What is less plausible is, that by the Marshal's account, he was ignorant, at the time of his arrival at Paris, both of the fact of Bonaparte's debarkation at Cannes, and the true cause of the order that had been given to him to repair to his government of Besancon. It is very improbable, that the Aide-de-camp of the Minister of War, who carried to the Marshal the order to set out on a sudden, should have so strangely made a secret to him of this news, that had become the object of general attention and conversation; a secret for which no motive could be conceived no more than for the Marshal being so entirely devoid of curiosity as to the cause of the order to set out immediately for his government, as not to have asked any questions of the Aide-de-Camp, who could not then have avoided answering him.

The Marshal, however, wishes this supposition to be admitted, and maintains, that he only learnt this important news at Paris, by accident, and at the house of Batordi, his notary.

Has the Marshal believed, that by affecting this long continued ignorance of the fact of Bonaparte's debarkation, he would cause it to be more easily believed, that he had no part in the measures which prepared it, since he would not in that case have been so indifferent about the result of the plot? We cannot tell, but this we know, that such ignorance is not natural, and that it is more likely to increase than to dissipate suspicion of the possibility of the Marshal having himself been in the manoeuvres of which this debarkations was the fatal result.

[Here follows a statement of the evidence of several witnesses tending to confirm the suspicious as to the participation which the Marshal himself may have had in those manoeuvres, and which have appeared in the examinations already published.]

Justice, however, requires it to be said, that many other witnesses who saw the Marshal's conduct in the days preceding the reading of the proclamation, appear to believe that till then he had acted with good faith, and depose to facts which would announce, unless the Marshal was acting with profound dissimulation, that he was till then in a disposition to be faithful to the King.

However that may be, whether this disposition was real or feigned, or, if real what was its duration, the Marshal, before his quitting Paris, had the honour to see the King, who spoke to him with the most affecting goodness, and the greatest confidence. The Marshal appeared to be penetrated with the opinion that his Sovereign preserved of his loyalty, and, in a transport, either real or pretended, he protested that he would bring back Bonaparte in an iron cage, and sealed his protestations of devotion by kissing the King's hand, which was presented to him. The Marshal at first wished to deny both this apparent expression of enthusiasm and zeal,

See Supplement.

BATAVIA,

PRINTED BY A. H. HUBBARD,

At the Government Press,

MOLENVLIET.

SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1816.

[Continued from the Gazette.]

and the liberty the King had permitted him to take. He, however, finally acknowledged it.

It may be seen, that after the opposite statements of certain witnesses, of whom some repeat discourses of the Marshal which would imply that he was for a long time informed of what the enemy of France was meditating, and others again declare that they remarked in his measures and discourses nothing but sincerity, it is at least permitted to entertain many doubts upon that point. But that upon which all opinions are agreed, is the conduct of the Marshal at Lons-le-Saulnier on the 14th of March.

The Marshal had directed upon this town all the forces that were scattered through the district under his command.

Some officers, who were good observers, and even some local administrators, who had conceived just uneasiness respecting the dispositions of many of the different ranks of the army, and the perfidious insinuations made to the soldiers, had pointed out to the Marshal, as a likely means of weakening this bad spirit, the mixture that might be made of good and faithful servants of the King, chosen from the National Guards, with those troops, who, by their example and advice, might be kept within their duty. The Marshal immediately rejected those propositions with a sort of disdain, and said, "that he did not wish for any hypocritical whippersnappers, male or female," and although he afterwards relaxed from that idea, yet it was so slowly, and with so much repugnance, that the measure, unfortunately, could neither be realised, nor prevent the evil, which the Marshal appeared to foresee without much hesitation.

Five days, only, after the promises made to his master, who had loaded him with marks of affection and confidence, and whom he had deceived by an exaggerated expression of a sentiment, of which the Monarch did not desire such proofs as he had offered, Marshal Ney betrayed his former glory, as well as his King, his country, and Europe, by a desertion the most criminal, if one considers the gulf of evils in which it has plunged France, the utter ruin of which he risked, as far as in him lay, at the same time that he certainly consummated the ruin of his own glory. Let us add, that he betrayed his own army, which, till that time, had remained faithful, in which the greater part of the soldiers knew still how to resist the evil-minded, if there was any attempt to agitate them; his own army, which, it is evident, would have still persevered in its loyal conduct, if it had been happy enough to see itself confirmed in it by the example of a chief, whose name and military exploits commanded the confidence of the soldiers; his own army, in short, that he constrained, in a manner, by the provocations that will be detailed to you, to quit the best resolutions and to follow their chief in the career of perjury into which he led them. It had been said that Marshal Ney had not seen the enemy. This was a mistake. He had seen him too often; not in the way that becomes the brave, in day-light and in the field of honour, to fight him and to destroy him, but according to the character of traitors, he had seen him in his own house, and in the secrecy of the night, for the purpose of contracting with him a shameful alliance, and of delivering up to him his King, his country, and his own honour.

An emissary of this artizan of the miseries of Europe, more skillful in detecting frauds and intrigues than in going to the front, visited the Marshal in the night of the 13th of last March. He brought him a letter from Bertrand, written in the name of his master, in which he styled the Marshal the brave among the brave, and required him to join him.

If it be true that, until then, the Marshal had not entered into any plot, at least no more than this was wanting to make him consent to be false to his oaths. His vanity was flattered; his ambition was roused; the crime was agreed to; and it was not later than the next day that it was put into execution.

The next day, the 14th of March, 1815, he revealed that disposition, new in appearance or in reality, to Generals de Bourmont and Lecourbe. These Generals have affirmed, that they used their efforts to inspire him with horror at such a resolution. All that could say to influence him was useless. He carried them to the ground where he drew up his troops in a square, and

there he himself read to the soldiers the following Proclamation.

[Here follows the order of the day dated Lons-le-Saulnier, March 13, which we have already published, signed Prince of Moskwa.]

One may judge of the effects which were likely to be produced on the majority of the soldiers from such conduct, and such orders coming from a chief that they revered.

Surprise might also have produced those bad effects, which there can be no doubt but that other means had been taken to prepare. These means, however, had been so far from having obtained complete success, and the troops would have been so easily kept to that duty, which the hearts of Frenchmen are made to preserve if not led away by treachery, that according to the evidence of a witness before the Court Martial (Beauregard, Chief of a Squadron) while the soldiers who were nearest the General, led away by the seductions of obedience, repeated the rebellious cry which he had uttered, of *Vive l'Empereur!* the soldiers who were at a greater distance, faithful to the emotions of their own hearts and of French honour, and who were far from suspecting the execrable intentions of Marshal Ney, cried out, *Vive le Roi!*

The departure from duty was in fact so far from being at first universal, that, according to the same witness, many officers and soldiers indignantly left the ranks. But the troops were about to commit acts of licentiousness and pillage, and to give themselves up to those excesses which ended in depriving them of their reason, and confirming them in their faults, by the shame of returning to their duty after the faults they had committed.

[Here the act of accusation details the subsequent proceedings of Ney, all of which we have already given from the documents read before the Council of War.]

In consequence of all these different facts, Michel Ney, Marshal of France, Duke of Elchingen, Prince of the Moskwa, Ex Peer of France, is accused before the Chamber of Peers by the Ministers of the King, and by the Attorney-General of the Royal Court of Paris, Commissioners of his Majesty:—

"Of having held correspondence with Buonaparte, for the purpose of facilitating to him and his bands entrance upon the French territory, and of delivering up to him cities, fortresses, magazines, and arsenals, of furnishing him supplies in men and soldiers, and of seconding the progress of his arms on French ground, particularly by subverting the fidelity of officers and soldiers;

"Of having placed himself at the head of armed bands and troops, and exercised command over them, in order to take possession of towns in behalf of Buonaparte, and to make resistance to the public force acting against him;

"Of having passed over to the enemy, with a portion of the troops under his orders;

"Of having by discourses in public places, by placards, advertisements, and printed writings, directly excited the citizens to arm against each other;

"Of having excited his comrades to pass over to the enemy;

In fine, of having committed treason against the King and the State, and of participating in a plot, the object of which was to destroy and change the government, and the order of succession to the throne; as also of having excited civil war, by arming or inducing the citizens and inhabitants to arm against each other.

"All which are crimes provided against by articles 77, 87, 88, 89, 91, 92, 93, 94, 96, and 102, of the penal code, and by articles 1. and 5, tit. 1. and by article 1. tit. III. of the law of the 21st Brumaire year five."

Done and drawn up in our Cabinet, at the Chamber of Peers this 16th of November, 1815.

(Signed) RICHELIEU, BARBE-MARBOIS, Count du ROUILLON, Duke of FELTRE, VALDET G. CORVETTO, De CAZES, BELLART.

The CHANCELLOR.—You have heard, Marshal, the facts of which you are accused; you are charged with having employed against the King a command confided to you by the King; of having drawn up a seditious proclamation, and read it before your army; of having thus excited its insurrection against legitimate authority, and drawn upon France all the calamities of which it has since been the victim. It is not, however, before the Chamber of Peers that you will have to dread the impression of these melancholy recollections; your judges will rather have to guard themselves against recollections of a contrary description,—those of your warlike exploits; but before entering on the business before us, I have to ask you whether you have to propose any exceptions in arrest of proceedings, upon which the Chamber must previously decide.

The Marshal rose, and after having thrice bowed to the assembly, he read from a paper, in a rather firm tone, the following words:—

"My Lord and Peers of France,—The Chamber being pleased to allow me my ex-

ceptions in arrest of proceedings, I beg you will permit my defender to develop them."

M. Berrier, upon a sign to that effect from the Chancellor, opened his speech, and began by stating the point which he wished to establish. It was to this effect: that, considering that a law is still necessary for completing the organisation of the Chamber of Peers into a Court of Justice, all proceedings against Marshal Ney, should be stayed, until that organisation.

In confirmation of this doctrine, M. Berrier entered into reasonings founded partly on the Charter, partly on the laws relative to the instruction of criminal process, and the establishment of special courts.

The defender remarked two singularities in the ordinances assigning the investigation of this business to the Chamber; the first was, that they were issued only for a particular case; the second, that they were the work of the Ministers of his Majesty, who were at the same time the accusers. Let not posterity have it in their power to say, that this law was passed for a single individual.—Think of this also, that the Ministers of the King are at once accusers and legislators. The organisation of the peerage into a tribunal can only be effected by a law, which completes it for all citizens and for all times. It is necessary that your functions as judges should be regularised: that you should know whether you are judges of the intention, whether you can pay attention to circumstances of alleviation; it is necessary you should be able to appreciate, whether, when some are left unpunished who co-operated in the invasion long before Marshal Ney yielded to the empire of circumstances, he might not have claims on your indulgence.

Tribunals, whose names cannot be pronounced without horror required a majority of two-thirds to condemn; the same is the case in respect to juries. Have you adopted the same? You must surely allow that a question so serious should be resolved by a law. If, however, you reject the exceptions which I have endeavoured to enforce, I shall have to present you with reasons to shew the invalidity of the instruction; I shall have to claim a hearing for witnesses in discharge; and, in fine I shall have to ask of your indulgence an interval sufficient to enable me to prepare my defence—a defence so considerable and important.

M. Bellart asked whether the length of the pleading which had already taken place, the others which had been announced, and what had been said relative to the examination of witnesses, did not indicate a settled plan. Let the defenders of Marshal Ney bring forward all their exceptions at once. It is too late now to seek his safety, in endeavours to elude the law; the term of this scandalous process must have at length arrived. Let all the time necessary for preparing the defence of the accused, for producing his witnesses, be asked. God forbid that I should oppose it, I should be the first to ask it for the accused; but then the business must be fairly met. I demand, in the name of the King, that the exceptions be set aside, and that the opening of the discussions be immediately proceeded to.

M. Dupin, for the accused.—It is asserted, that our system is adopted for the purpose of gaining time. Such is not our intention; we wish the termination of this unfortunate business; and such termination would have been reached much sooner, if instead of two ordinances, the Constitutional forms had been followed. In place of the two ordinances which we attack, a law might have passed; this would not have taken longer time, and the accused would not now have had to ask new delays.

The LORD CHANCELLOR.—The Chamber is about to deliberate; let the accused withdraw.

The Peers withdrew to the Rubens gallery. After about an hour's deliberation they returned, and Marshal Ney having resumed his place, the President stated that the Chamber had decided on hearing the King's Attorney-General.

M. Bellart, after an eloquent exordium, replied to the objection that the Chamber was not a legally constituted Court. He said, "the Charter gives you all the means of exercising your powers. How then will you exercise them? I may cite to you the example of a people who cannot be reproached with want of liberty; the House of Peers, in England, proceeds as circumstances require; there is there no originating law in trials for

high treason; and probably it will not be absurd in France to pursue the course followed in England. I sum up in a few words, and I say, the King has the right, by the Charter, to make regulations and ordinances for the execution of laws; the Charter also enacts that the Chamber of Peers shall sit as Judges in certain cases. Circumstances demonstrate the necessity of executing this fundamental law of the State. The King has issued ordinances to that effect; these ordinances regulate the form of your deliberations; nothing is wanting, then, to enable you to commence. The Commissioners of the King claim, that without being stopped by the exceptions proposed by the Counsel of the accused, the trial commence as soon as the Chamber shall deem it convenient."

M. Dupin, in reply observed, that if his client depended on that Chamber alone, or on its simple approbation of an ordinance of the King, to fix the forms of process to be followed before it, and to establish the formalities of regularity, then the legislative authority would be concentrated in one or two branches of the legislature contrary to the formal meaning of the Charter.

The Chancellor then ordered the accused to be withdrawn, and the Chamber passed into the hall of its deliberations; after an hour and a quarter's deliberation, Marshal Ney was again brought to the bar, and the Chancellor pronounced the following resolution:—

"The Chamber, while it pays due attention to the claims of the King's Attorney General, waving decision on the exceptions proposed in this day's sitting by the accused, orders that he be bound to present in cumulo and within the interval of twenty-four hours his other exceptions, and to summon his witnesses, under pain of default in which case it will proceed to the principal discussions, and with this view adjourns till Thursday, the 23d inst. at ten o'clock."

After the reading of the resolution, M. BERRIER rose and said, "My Lord Chancellor, the interval for summoning the witnesses is not sufficient."

The CHANCELLOR.—"You have heard the resolution of the Chamber. Cause the accused and the public to withdraw." The Chamber then rose.

Bulletin of the Sitting of Thursday, Nov. 23.

AFFAIR OF MARSHAL NEY.

The CHANCELLOR opened the sitting at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. He ordered the accused to be brought up and the witnesses to be introduced. The latter were more numerous than at the preceding sitting. We remarked among them the Marshal Duke of Albufera.

Marshal Ney was put to the bar.

Count Marbois, Minister of Justice, and Monsieur de Cazes, Minister of General Police, were present at this sitting.

The PRESIDENT ordered the Chief Clerk to call over the names of the Peers.

The Chevalier Couchy proceeded to execute this call.

The CHANCELLOR to the defenders of the accused—"You are entitled to propose the grounds of nullity which you may have to advance."

M. BERRIER, one of the defenders of the Marshal, proposes five grounds of nullity.

The Procureur-General BELLART answered M. Berrier, and endeavoured to destroy the arguments in support of the nullity.

M. DUPIN, the second defender of the Marshal, answered the Procureur-General.

The latter thought it his duty to make a few observations on the answer of M. Dupin.

The CHANCELLOR asked the defenders whether they had any thing to add.

M. BERRIER asked permission to make a few observations, and presented them summarily.

The Chamber retired at three o'clock to deliberate.

When the Peers had taken their places, the Chancellor pronounced the following decision:—

"The Chamber of Peers, supporting the conclusions of the Commissioner of the King, without regard to the grounds of nullity proposed for Marshal Ney, which are ill-founded, resolves to proceed to the examinations and pleadings."

The CHANCELLOR then put the following questions to M. Berrier:—Q. Are you ready with your witnesses? A. Those who live in Paris are ready. But the summonses cannot yet have reached those who reside at Dole, Besançon, &c.

Q. State to what points of importance their evidence goes? A. 1st M. Farringe de

Preachamp, Chief of Marshal Ney's Staff, was at Lons le Saulnier on the 11th of March, and can give important information respecting that day. 2d. The Marquis de Seran, Aide-de-Camp to Monsieur arrived at Marshal Ney's head-quarters on the 12th of March, and the Marshal delivered to him a note on the measures of defence. It is of great importance, that this note, which is deposited in the War-Office, should be read before the Court. 3d. M. de St. Amour, employed on the Staff of the Minister of War, brought to the Marshal, on his estate at Caudreaux, the order to go to Besançon. It is also essential that he should be heard by the Court. 4th. M. de Montgenet, Marshal de Camp of the Artillery at Besançon, can prove that the Marshal did not cause the disarming of the citadel of Besançon, with doing which he has been reproached. 5. Count Heudelet, Lieutenant-General, had a very active correspondence with Marshal Ney, which may throw great light on the fatal day of the 14th of March, and on the spirit which then prevailed at Dijon among the military, merchants, lawyers, &c. I therefore move that all these witnesses be cited.

The PRESIDENT.—What time do you desire? M. BERRIER.—I do not think it will be improper to ask eight days, and, in order to make more certain of the punctual attendance of the witnesses, that the citations be issued in the name of the Public Administration.

M. BELLART, the King's Commissioner, replied to the following effect:—I am sorry to have to address the Court on the subject of judicial delays, but it is necessary always to appeal to principles. When a pleading is appointed, and above all when it has commenced, it is no longer possible to interrupt it. Were I therefore to take advantage strictly of forms, I might oppose these principles to the claim which is now set up, but I have a more complete reply. What is asked for the Marshal?—a postponement. That is contrary to all rules; besides, the witnesses who intended to come are already here. Those who are not here will not come. It is true the defenders have proposed the intervention of the King's Commissioners, to cite for them the witnesses. This they would doubtless do if they could receive in such a measure the least utility for the Court or for the accused; but they are persuaded that all delay would be injurious, and on that account they require that the trial should immediately proceed, saving to the Chancellor, as President of the Court, the power of citing any other witnesses, whose evidence may appear necessary in the case.

M. DUPIN.—The indictment was notified to us on the 18th, and we have had only four days to bring witnesses who reside 60 and 80 leagues off.

M. BELLART.—I cannot refrain from replying to this allegation. Some candour ought to prevail in the discussion. Who would believe that in a process commenced four months ago (for in fact it is still the same), that the defenders of the accused could have had only four days to cite their witnesses. I persist in my motion.

The Judges withdrew, and the Court was resumed at six o'clock, when the Chancellor, in the presence of Marshal Ney, pronounced the following decision:—

"The Chamber of Peers, supporting the application of the accused, for a postponement, sufficient to give time for calling the witnesses, the list of whom he communicated to the King's Commissary in the writ of the 19th of this month, after having heard the motions concluded for by the King's Attorney-General, adjourns to the 4th of December next, at ten in the morning for all delay, the examination of documents, the opening of the pleadings, and the judgment—with all summons already given holding good."—Adjourned at six o'clock.

PARIS, NOV. 24.

Courier Extraordinary of Friday Morning.

At this moment (6 in the morning) Marshal Ney, escorted by a numerous detachment of Gendarmerie and National Horse Guards, left the Palace of the Chamber of Peers, and was re-conducted to the Conciergerie.

It appears that yesterday evening Madame de Lavalette obtained an audience of the King, and that she remained a long time with his Majesty. We do not know what was the result of this proceeding.

The assassination of the Commandant of Nismes has been followed by other excesses. The doors of the Church were forced open and several public functionaries grossly insulted. The Mayor of Nismes immediately published a Proclamation, and promised a recompence of 3000 francs to whoever should deliver up the assassin of General Lagarde.

Accounts from Germany speak of an insurrection in Sweden, and a conspiracy against the Prince Royal, Bernadotte. This news requires confirmation.

AMERICA.

BOSTON GAZETTE, Dec. 24, 1815.

COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH ENGLAND.

JAMES MADISON,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

To all and singular to whom these Presents shall come, greeting:

WHEREAS a Convention between the United States of America and His Britannic Majesty, to regulate the commerce between the Territories of the United States and of His Britannic Majesty, was signed at London, on the third day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, by Plenipotentiaries respectively appointed for that purpose, which Convention is in the words following, to wit:

A CONVENTION

To Regulate the Commerce between the Territories of the United States and of His Britannic Majesty.

The United States of America and His Britannic Majesty being desirous by a Convention to regulate the Commerce and Navigation between their respective Countries, Territories, and People, in such a manner as to render the same reciprocally beneficial and satisfactory, have respectively named Plenipotentiaries and given them full powers to treat of and conclude such Convention, that is to say, the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, hath appointed for their Plenipotentiaries, John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay, and Albert Gallatin, Citizens of the United States; and His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on behalf of His Majesty, has named for his Plenipotentiaries the Right Hon. Frederick John Robinson, Vice-President of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade and Plantations, Joint Pay-master of His Majesty's forces, and a Member of the Imperial Parliament, Henry Goulburn, Esq. a Member of the Imperial Parliament, and Under Secretary of State, and William Adams, Esq. Doctor of Civil Laws; and the said Plenipotentiaries having mutually produced and shewn their full powers, and exchanged copies of the same, have agreed on and concluded the following articles, videlicet:

ARTICLE FIRST.

There shall be between the Territories of the United States of America and all the Territories of His Britannic Majesty in Europe, a reciprocal liberty of Commerce. The inhabitants of the two countries respectively shall have liberty freely and securely to come with their ships and cargoes to all places, ports, and rivers in the Territories aforesaid to which other foreigners are permitted to come, to enter into the same and to remain and reside in any parts of the said Territories respectively, also to hire and occupy houses and warehouses for the purposes of their commerce; and generally the merchants, and traders of each nation respectively shall enjoy the most complete protection and security for their commerce, but subject always to the Laws and Statutes of the two countries respectively.

ARTICLE SECOND.

No higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the United States of any articles the growth, produce or manufacture of his Britannic Majesty's Territories in Europe, and no higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the Territories of his Britannic Majesty in Europe, of any articles the growth, produce or manufacture of the United States, than are or shall be payable on the like articles being the growth, produce, or manufacture of any other foreign country, nor shall any higher or other duties or charges be imposed in either of the two countries to the United States or to his Britannic Majesty's Territories in Europe, respectively, than such as are payable on the exportation of the like articles to any other foreign country, nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the exportation or importation of any articles, the growth, produce or manufacture of the United States, or of his Britannic Majesty's Territories in Europe, to or from the said Territories of his Britannic Majesty in Europe, or to or from the said United States, which shall not equally extend to all other nations.

No higher or other duties or charges shall be imposed in any of the ports of the United States on British vessels, than those payable in the same ports by vessels of the United States; nor in the ports of any of his Britannic Majesty's Territories in Europe on the vessels of the United States than shall be payable in the same ports on British vessels.

The same duties shall be paid on the importation into the United States of any articles the growth, produce or manufacture of his Britannic Majesty's Territories in Europe, whether such importation shall be in vessels of the United States or in British vessels, and the same duties shall be paid on the importation into the ports of any of his Britannic Majesty's Territories in Europe of any article the growth, produce or manufacture of the United States, whether such importation shall be in British vessels or in vessels of the United States.

The same duties shall be paid and the same bounties allowed on the exportation of any article, the growth, produce or manufacture of his Britannic Majesty's Territories in Europe to the United States, whether such exportation shall be in vessels of the United States, or in British vessels; and the same duties shall be paid and the same bounties allowed, on the exportation of any articles, the growth, produce or manufacture of the United States to his Britannic Majesty's Territories in Europe, whether such exportation shall be in British vessels, or in vessels of the United States.

It is further agreed, that in all cases where drawbacks are or may be allowed, upon the re-exportation of any goods, the growth, produce or manufacture of either country, respectively, the amount of the said drawbacks shall be the same, whether the said goods shall have been originally imported in a British or American vessel; but when such re-exportation shall take place from the United States in a British vessel, or from the Territories of his Britannic Majesty in Europe in an American vessel, to any other foreign nation, the two contracting parties reserve to themselves, respectively, the right of regulating or diminishing, in such case, the amount of the said drawback.

The intercourse between the United States and his Britannic Majesty's Possessions in the West Indies, and on the continent of North America, shall not be affected by any of the provisions of this article, but each party shall remain in the complete possession of its rights, with respect to such an intercourse.

ARTICLE THIRD.

His Britannic Majesty agrees that the vessels of the United States of America shall be admitted, and hospitably received at the principal settlements of the British dominions in the East Indies, videlicet, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Prince of Wales' Island, and that the citizens of the said United States may freely carry on trade between the said principal settlements and the said United States, in all articles of which the importation and exportation, respectively, to and from the said territories, shall not be entirely prohibited: Provided only, that it shall not be lawful for them in any time of war, between the British government and any state or power whatever, to export from the said territories, without the special permission of the British government, any military stores or naval stores, or rice. The citizens of the United States shall pay for their vessels, when admitted, no higher or other duty or charge than shall be payable on the vessels of the most favored European nations, and they shall pay no higher or other duties or charges on the importation or exportation of the cargoes of the said vessels, than shall be payable on the same articles when imported or exported in the vessels of the most favored European nations.

But it is expressly agreed, that the vessels of the United States shall not carry any articles from the said principal settlements to any port or place, except to some port or place in the United States of America, where the same shall be unladen.

It is also understood, that the permission granted by this article, is not to extend to allow the vessels of the United States to carry on any part of the coasting trade of the said British Territories, but the vessels of the United States having, in the first instance, proceeded to one of the said principal settlements of the British dominions in the East Indies, and then going with their original cargoes, or part thereof, from one of the said principal settlements to another, shall not be considered as carrying on the coasting trade. The vessels of the United States may also touch for refreshment, but not for commerce, in the course of their voyage to or from the British Territories in India, or to or from the dominions of the Emperor of China, at the Cape of Good Hope, the Island of St. Helena, or such other places as may be in the possession of Great Britain, in the African or Indian seas, it being well understood that in all that regards this article, the citizens of the United States shall be subject, in all respects, to the laws and regulations of the British Government, from time to time established.

ARTICLE FOURTH.

It shall be free, for each of the two contracting parties, respectively to appoint Consuls, for the protection of trade, to reside in the dominions and territories of the other party, but before any consul shall act as such, he shall in the usual form be approved and admitted by the government to which he is sent, it is hereby declared that in case of illegal or improper conduct towards the laws or government of the country to which he is sent, such consul may either be punished according to law, if the laws will reach the case, or be sent back, the offended government assigning to the other the reasons for the same.

It is hereby declared that either of the contracting parties, may except from the residence of consuls, such particular places as such party shall judge fit to be so excepted.

ARTICLE FIFTH.

This convention, when the same shall have been duly ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of their Senate, and by his Britannic Majesty, and the respective ratifications mutually exchanged, shall be binding and obligatory on the said United States and his Majesty for four years from the date of its signature, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in six months from this time, or sooner if possible.

Done at London, this third day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

(L. S.) JOHN Q. ADAMS,
(L. S.) H. CLAY,
(L. S.) ALBERT GALLATIN,
(L. S.) FRED. J. ROBINSON,
(L. S.) HENRY GOULBURN,
(L. S.) WILLIAM ADAMS.

NOW THEREFORE, be it known, that I, JAMES MADISON, President of the United States of America, having seen, and considered, the foregoing Convention, have, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, accepted, ratified, and confirmed the same, and every clause and article thereof, subject to the exception, contained in a Declaration, made by the authority of His Britannic Majesty, on the 24th day of November last, a copy of which Declaration is hereunto annexed.

IN TESTIMONY Whereof, I have caused the Seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and have signed the same with my hand. Done at the City of Washington, U. S. this twenty-second day of December A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and of the independence of the United States, the fortieth.

JAMES MADISON.

By the President.

JAMES MUNROE,
Secretary of State.

DECLARATION.

The undersigned, His Britannic Majesty's Charge d'Affairs in the United States of America, is commanded by His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to explain and declare, upon the exchange of the ratifications of the Convention conclude at London on the 3d of July, of the present year, for regulating the Commerce and Navigation between the two countries, that in consequence of events which have happened in Europe, subsequent to the signature of the Convention aforesaid, it has been deemed expedient and determined, in conjunction with the Allied Sovereigns, that St. Helena shall be the place allotted for the future residence of General Napoleon Bonaparte, under such regulations as may be necessary for the perfect security of his person, and it has been resolved, for that purpose, that all ships and vessels whatever, as well British ships and vessels as others, excepting only ships belonging to the East-India Company, shall be excluded from all communication with or approach to that Island.

It has therefore become impossible to comply with so much of the third article of the Treaty as relates to the liberty of touching for refreshment at the Island of St. Helena, and the ratifications of the said treaty will be exchanged under the explicit declaration and understanding that the vessels of the United States cannot be allowed to touch at, or hold any communication whatever with the said Island, so long as the said Island shall continue to be the place of residence of the said Napoleon Bonaparte.

(Signed)

ANTHONY ST. JNO. BAKER
Washington, Nov. 24, 1815.

Printed by A. H. Hubbard, Molen.